

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



19  
Jan 1927  
100-2524

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

RECEIVED  
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
JAN 1 1927

January 17, 1927.

F.S.  
AL-20

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

-----

LOW ALMOND CROP IN ALGERIA

The 1926 Algerian almond crop was very poor, according to the American Consul General, Lewis W. Haskell at Algiers. It has been estimated at about 772 short tons, that is 441 short tons of green almonds and 331 short tons of dried almonds. The 1925 crop amounted to 1,100 to 1,300 short tons of good quality almonds. The quality of the 1926 crop was poor, particularly that of the soft-shelled almonds. Almost the entire stock was exported to France and the French North African Protectorates, only 132 short tons having been reserved for home consumption. It was estimated that stocks in Algiers at the beginning of December did not exceed 33 or 44 short tons, and that stocks for export were entirely exhausted.

Almond prices in Algiers during 1926 were as follows: From \$4.05 to \$4.70 per bag of 220 pounds for green almonds; from \$12.97 to \$16.29 per bag for dried almonds, and from \$29.18 to \$32.43 per bag for shelled almonds. It is said that the cultivation of almonds in Algeria is on the decline, principally on account of the fact that more attention is being given to stone fruits. Almond trees that die are not being replaced. The increasing cost of agricultural labor has also been a factor in the decline in almond cultivation.

-----0-----



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
AL-21

May 26, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

- - - - -

THE ALMOND CROP OF THE BARI DISTRICT

The almond stocks in Bari, Italy, are commercially estimated at over 100,000 bales of 220 pounds each, of shelled almonds, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The new crop is expected to be fair to medium and is now estimated at between 250,000 and 300,000 bales as compared with a crop of between 300,000 and 350,000 bales in 1926. A full crop in the Bari district is said to be about 450,000 bales.

-----0-----



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
AL-22

May 28, 1927.

## FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

## SPANISH ALMOND PROSPECTS

Prospects for the new almond crop on the Island of Mallorca, Spain, are good but serious damage has been caused on the Spanish mainland from April cyclones, according to a cable to the Department of Agriculture from Agricultural Commissioner Foley. The districts of Murcia, Malaga and Alicante, which in 1926 produced over one-fourth of the crop grown on the Spanish mainland, have suffered especially. Many trees have been uprooted and other serious damage suffered; otherwise crop prospects are satisfactory. Stocks of the old crop on hand for all Spain are not heavy and there is little foreign demand.

Present supplies from the heavy 1926 crop in the Island of Mallorca are estimated at 40,000 bales of 220 pounds each, and the carryover at the end of the season is expected to amount to 25,000 bales, reports Commissioner Foley. The commercial estimate of the 1926 crop of Mallorca was placed at from 80,000 to 85,000 bales by the trade. This would be a record crop, production in good years being approximately 40,000 bales. The almonds grown in the Island of Mallorca are of the rough grinding type and are especially notable because of the absence of bitter almonds. Almonds constitute the cash crop of the island and many varieties are grown, including the soft shelled mallelettes which are sold largely to France.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

*1524*  
F.S.  
AL-23

June 8, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

-----

MEDITERRANEAN ALMOND PROSPECTS

The 1927 almond crop of the Reus and Tarragona district of north-eastern Spain will be medium to good and somewhat larger than last year, according to a cable received in the Department of Agriculture from Mr. E. A. Foley, the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The carry-over in this district from the 1926 crop is said to be small. The production for export in this district in good years is in the neighborhood of 30,000 bales of 220 pounds each.

The almond crop in Sicily is estimated at from 250,000 to 275,000 bales of 220 pounds each as against 180,000 bales last year. The Sicilian carryover from the 1926 crop is placed at 80,000 bales. Approximately one-third of the carryover is said to be in producers' hands. The balance is being held by dealers and speculators. Present prices of old crop almonds in Sicily are as follows: Avolas, \$40.13 per bale; Palma Girgenti, \$34.06 per bale. New crop almonds are being quoted as follows: Avolas, \$37.66 per bale, and Palma Girgenti, \$30.15 per bale.

-----0-----



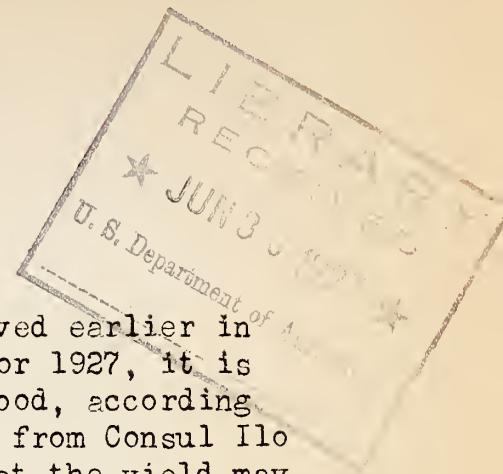
9  
1527  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
AL-24

June 25, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

-----  
SICILIAN ALMOND PROSPECTS



Notwithstanding the discouraging reports received earlier in the season as to the probable almond crop in Sicily for 1927, it is now estimated that the output will be exceptionally good, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Ilo C. Funk at Catania. In fact, some dealers believe that the yield may be a record one. It is reliably estimated that the output will be near 300,000 bales of 220 pounds each in Sicily, or about 50 per cent over the very good yield of 1926. As the normal crop is calculated at about 150,000 bales, the year's yield will, therefore, be about 100 per cent over an average output.

The trees were very late in blossoming this year, owing to cold and unpleasant weather, which originally led to the belief that the crop would not be good. When the trees finally did flower, however, they blossomed abundantly, and as later the weather was favorable and no damage was done from frost or wind, the prospects were much improved.

Prices in Lire are considerably under those of last year at the same period, though when converted into the more stable currencies, such as the dollar and pound sterling, they are practically unchanged. Prices for the 18th of May, 1927, compared with the same date in 1926, are shown in the following table:

ALMONDS: Prices in Catania, 1926 and 1927

Kind	: Lira per 100 kilos:		: Dollars per 100 pounds	
	: May 18,	: May 18,	: May 18,	: May 18,
	: 1926	: 1927	: 1926	: 1927
	: Lira	: Lira	: Dollars	: Dollars
	:	:	:	:
Palma Grggenti, spot .....	1825	1275	32.03	31.23
Palma Grggenti, October delivery	1600	1100	28.08	26.94
Sweet, spot .....	1975	1250	34.66	30.62
Bitter, spot .....	1850	1200	32.47	29.39
Avolas, current .....	2200	1300	38.61	31.84
Avolas, selected .....	2300	1600	40.37	39.19
	:	:	:	:



7524  
31  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
AL-25

July 21, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

-----

SPANISH ALMOND PROSPECT AND PRICES

The almond crop of the island of Mallorca is expected to be about one-fourth less than the large crop of last year, which was commercially estimated at between 80,000 and 85,000 bales of 220 pounds, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Prices on selected grades of shelled almonds of the 1926 crop average about \$32.59 per 100 pounds, while September-October shipments on the 1927 crop are quoted at \$31.72.

The weather in the Tarragona district on the Spanish mainland is reported as favorable, states Mr. Foley, but the crop will be only medium as a result of the severe drought last year. There has been little buying for United States account. Prices c.i.f New York are as follows, per 100 pounds: Shelled Larguetas \$41.94, firsts \$36.42, current \$36.42, Platas \$34.21. Tarragona almonds in shell, either crop, are quoted at \$15.45 per 100 pounds. Firm prices are expected as a result of reports received in Spain of a short crop in California.

Prospects in other producing sections

It is estimated that the production of Jordan almonds in the Malaga district this year will exceed the production of last year and that supplies of Valencia almonds available for export through the port of Malaga will be as large as in the preceding year, according to a report dated July 2, from Consul Austin C. Brady at Malaga. Some damage to the almond crop in a few sections of the Provinces of Almeria and Granada resulted from high winds in April, but first reports of losses were exaggerated. It is believed that the actual damage will be more than offset by increased production in other sections.

First shipments of new crop shelled Jordans were expected to be made by the last of July, while shelled Valencias will be ready for shipment in August.



19  
7524  
11  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
AL-26

RECEIVED  
July 26, 1927.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

-----  
ALMOND CROP PROSPECTS IN ITALY AND SPAIN

The drought in Italy has reduced the 1927 almond crop of the Bari section to approximately 200,000 bales of 220 pounds each, according to a cable received from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The carryover from the 1926 crop is estimated at 50,000 bales. Earlier estimates had placed the Bari crop at between 250,000 and 300,000 bales as compared with a crop of from 300,000 to 350,000 bales of shelled almonds last year. The Bari almond market is reported to be active. Old crop Prima Bari almonds are being quoted at \$30.29 per 100 pounds f.o.b. Bari, prompt shipment. New crop almonds are quoted at \$28.32 per 100 pounds f.o.b. Bari for September-October shipment, sellers' option.

Commercial estimates in Catania place the carryover of Sicilian almonds at 70,000 bales of 220 pounds each. The new crop is now estimated at 250,000 bales. Recent warm weather has assured abundant supplies. A normal crop is usually considered to be about 150,000 bales. The stocks of Sicilian almonds in consumers' hands are apparently light, states Mr. Foley. The demand is good and prices are steady.

The crop of Jordan almonds in southern Spain will be earlier this year. The almond crop in the Malaga district is reported to be lighter than last year. In the Granada district the crop is said to be heavier along the coast but lighter in the higher elevations. There will be no almond crop at all in the hurricane belt of the Almeria section. In other areas of this section, however, the crop is estimated to be 10 per cent heavier than last year. The 1927 crop of Valencia almonds in the area between Huelva and Murcia is streaky. In some cases the trees are heavily laden with nuts and in other places they are practically bare. In general, it is believed that the crop of Valencia almonds will be lighter than last year.

-----0-----



1.9  
Gc 752 F

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
AL-27

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

July 28, 1927.

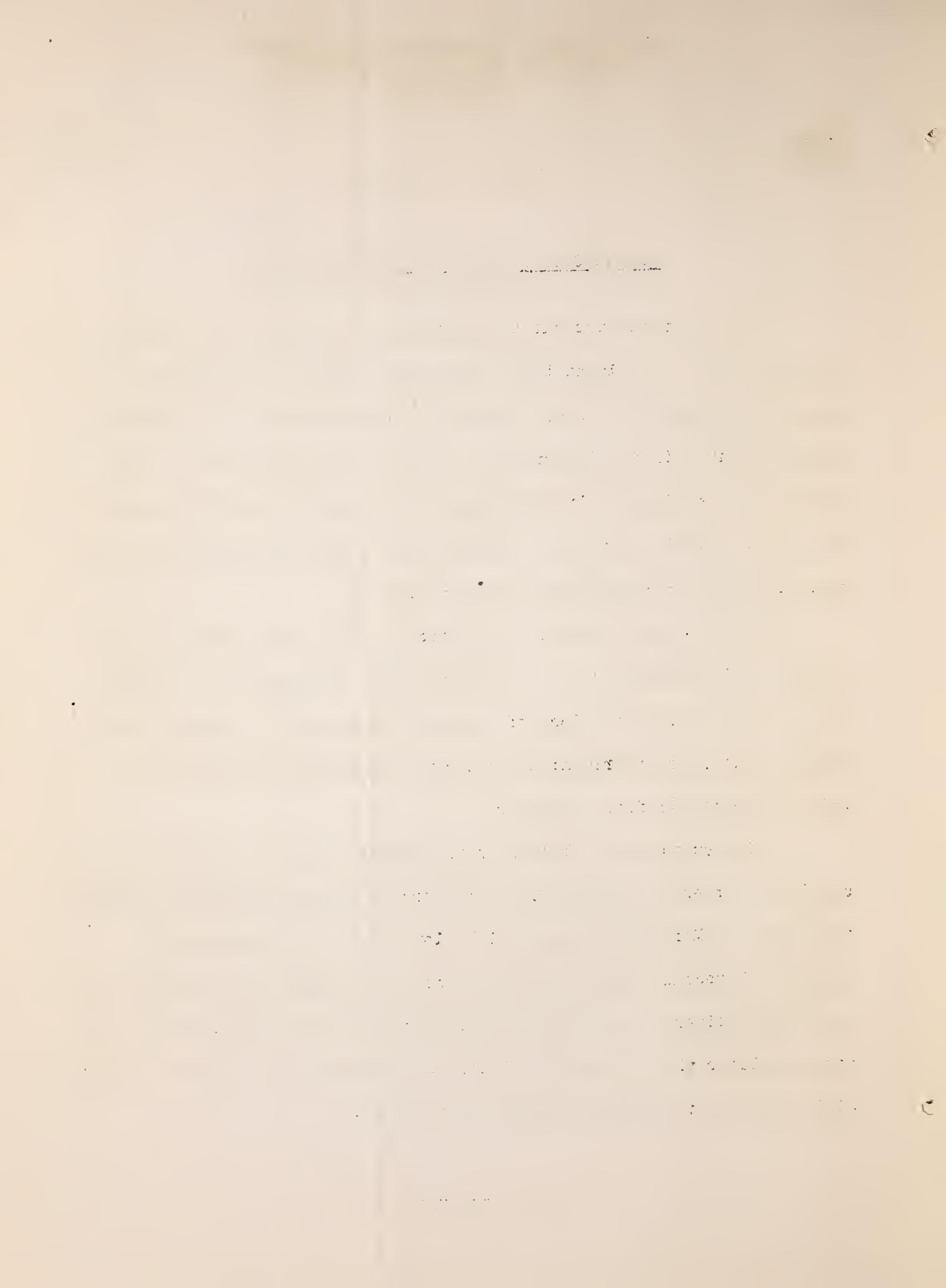
3 1927  
Den.

ALMOND CROP PROSPECTS IN FRENCH MOROCCO

Because of the drought that existed in Southern Morocco during all of last winter, the almond trees there have suffered considerably and the bulk of the crop of the Souss region has been destroyed, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul H. Earle Russell at Casablanca. It is estimated that the new crop will amount to only 3600 to 3800 short tons, a figure even less than that of last year when the crop was considerably below average.

There are no carryover stocks from the 1926 crop, states Consul Russell. All business is being transacted on the basis of the coming crop. On account of the lack of available stock both in Morocco and in London, prices are fairly high and firm at from \$58.00 to \$60.45 per bale of 220 pounds f.o.b. Mogador.

While supplies of almonds in the English market are said to be small, few orders are being placed in Morocco because purchasers seem to feel that the Moroccan prices will be lower as the season advances. A prominent Moroccan almond exporter is of the opinion that prices for the new crop, delivery in August and September, will be from \$3.90 to \$4.85 per bale lower than those now ruling. The almond crop of French Morocco will be ready at about the usual time this year.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
AL-28

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
September 22, 1927

THE TUNISIAN 1927 ALMOND CROP

The Tunisian 1927 almond crop has proven to be even smaller than early estimates, according to the figures just given out by the Tunisian Agricultural Service which places the production between 661,000 to 882,000 pounds, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Leland L. Smith. The disastrous sand storm in the spring of the year and the unusually dry season were responsible for the crop failure.

The large oil content of the local production sometimes results in the exportation of Tunisian almonds and their replacement by inferior grades from Palermo. The following tabulation shows the relation of exports to production for the latest years for which statistics are available:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u> Pounds	<u>Exports</u> Pounds
1921	7,716,000	1,831,000
1922	3,527,000	522,000
1923	4,189,000	1,269,000
1924	2,866,000	889,000
1925	4,079,000	994,000

The following were the prices of the different grades of Tunisian almonds on August 25, 1927, in terms of dollars per 100 pounds f.o.b. Tunis, packing included:

Shelled almonds ..... \$23.45

Unshelled almonds:

Hard almonds ..... \$6.05 - \$6.22

Soft " ..... 8.89 - 9.78

Princess almonds ..... 10.22 - 10.67

It is estimated that 75 per cent of the almonds to appear on the market will be shelled. Shelled almonds are packed in bags of 110 pounds and unshelled almonds in bags of 220 pounds. Approximately 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the exports go to Aix-en-Provence, France, to be regraded and sold, the local operation (entirely by natives) not being satisfactory for European consumption.

